

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1812.

[Vol. 25.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance, directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruitt Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be received from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

INSURANCE

On Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against accidents occasioned by Fire.

THE requisitions of the law incorporating the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society having been complied with, the society commenced the business of Insurance by issuing policies on the 14th instant.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons wishing to make themselves safe against this destructive element, (FIRE) that they have the means at their very door! no delay in sending to offices at a distance need now arise, and when the small sum demanded for the price of Insurance is considered, it is presumed that few if any prudent person will omit the opportunity of making themselves secure in case of accident, when it can be done on such easy terms.

Permanent premiums on houses of brick or stone covered with wood, in which hazardous trades are carried on, will be insured at one and a half per cent.

Houses, part of brick or stone, and part wood, at two per cent.

Houses, all of wood and covered with wood, at two and a half per cent.

If contiguous or within thirty feet of other buildings, a small addition to the above premiums will be charged.

It is to be remarked that this premium, once paid or secured by notes, there will be no further call unless by some great calamity occasioned by Fire, a call for a quota should become necessary.

If hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous property is contained in the buildings, the premiums will be proportionally high.

Persons desirous of making Annual Insurances, can do it, at one third of the above premiums.

For further information apply to Wm. Macbean, clerk to the Society in Lexington, or to the following persons who have been appointed agents to the Society.

John Wrigglesworth—Lexington.

Thos. V. Loofburrow—Frankfort.

John Gwathmey—Louisville.

Thos. Scott—Winchester.

Val. Peers—Paris.

Atholton Owings—Washington, Mason County.

James Chambers—Limestone.

Thos. C. Howard—Richmond.

James Finley—Cynthiana.

Wm. R. Hines—Bardstown.

Danl. Brown—Greensburg.

Wm. Moseby—Glasgow.

Dr. Geo. Seldon—Millsburg.

Winfield Bullock—Shelbyville.

21 JAMES MORRISON, Prest.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS YOUNG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed and now occupies a convenient room in the market house, where he keeps a Barber's Shop. He keeps for sale Shaving instruments of the best quality, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Perfumes, Tooth-Powder & Brushes. Also the best quality Segars and prime Chewing Tobacco.

He hopes from the strict attention he will give to his business especially in his shop, to share a part of the public favor.

22-tf

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

MASONIC.

THE grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day preceding, being the 25th day of the month, a grand funeral procession will be formed at the Hall, and an oration delivered by the Grand Orator at the Presbyterian church, in memory of our departed W. Grand Master, Joseph H. Daveiss; to which all the brethren are invited.

By order of the M. W. D. G. M.

Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, May 27, 1812. 25

Clark County.

TAKEN UP by Christopher Dawson living on Howard's upper creek; ONE BLACK NARE four years old this spring, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to \$ 40.

JOSEPH COMBE, J. C. C.

April 8, 1812. 3-3t

ROSE'S ESTATE.

THOSE who purchased goods at the sale of the personal property of James Rose, dec'd. will please to take notice that their notes fall due on the 26th inst. on or before which day, they are requested to call on the subscriber and discharge the same.

Those persons who are owing the estate by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and those who have any demand on the estate are requested to furnish the same, in order that they may be discharged, so soon as the nature of the case will admit. By order of the administrators,

John Wrigglesworth, Agent.

Lexington, June 5th, 1812. 24-3t

JOHN H. VOS.

AT the Brick house below the Branch Bank, carries on the business of PAINTING in all its various branches. He will execute with elegance, sign house and carriage painting. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

PROPOSALS.

Persons disposed to contract for putting up beef and pork for the use of the navy for the year 1813, are hereby notified, that proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Navy, as stated below:

Barrels of pork	Barrels of beef	Place of delivery,	Proposals will be received till
400	500	Boston	20 June, 1812
600	1000	N. York	10 June, 1812
400	500	Philadelphia	
		Baltimore	10 June, 1812
400	500	Washington	5 June, 1812
600	400	Norfolk	20 June, 1812
200	250	Wilmington in N. C.	1 July, 1812
200	250	New-Port in Rhode Isls	15 June, 1812
200	250	Charleston & Savannah	

Of the beef all the legs, shins, necks, shoulders, cloids, & leg rounds, must be excluded, and the rest of the animal cut into pieces of ten pounds each, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel. Of the pork all the legs, heads and hands, must be excluded, and the rest of the animal cut into pieces of 8 lbs. each so that 25 pieces will make a barrel.

Both beef and pork to be of the best quality; to have a sufficient quantity of salt and salt-petre—the barrels to be well seasoned heart of white oak, full-hooped, and the whole to be inspected and branded according to law, and delivered in the course of the ensuing winter—and paid for when delivered.

Those who may make proposals, will be pleased to state the particular time when they will engage to deliver the provisions.

PAUL HAMILTON.

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who published last year an advertisement similar to the above, will be pleased to publish this, and continue it till the first of July, and hand their accounts to the respective Navy Agents for settlement.

May 30—

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority)

AN ACT

For the relief of the citizens of Venezuela. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he shall deem advisable, and to tender the same in the name of the government of the United States to that of Venezuela for the relief of the citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake.

From Trip's hill, by Montgomery Court House, to Sheldon's in the county of Oneida.

From Madison, by Cazenovia, to Manlius.

From Rome, through Constantia and Alexico, to Oswego.

From Kinderhook in New York, by Spencer town, to West Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY.

From Morristown to Easton in Pennsylvania.

From Scotch Plains to New-Provident.

From Salem, by Hancock's bridge and New-Canton, to Greenwich in Cumberland county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Bedford by Stoystown and Ligoniers,

to Greensburg.

From Pittsburgh, by Baldwin's mills, Steubenville and Cadiz, to Cambridge in the state of Ohio.

From Quakertown, by Sauconia, to Northampton.

OHIO.

From New Lisbon, by Wayne court house, Richland court house and Knox court house, returning by Coshocton court house and Canton, to New Lisbon.

From Chillicothe, by Fayette court house,

Green court house and Dayton, to Eaton; returning from Green court house by Clinton court house and Greenfield to Chillicothe.

From Urbana to Springfield.

From Gallipolis to Athens in Ohio.

From Huron to Danbury.

MARYLAND.

From Princess Ann to the corner where the roads from the Point and Broad Creek intersect.

From Annapolis to Broad Creek in Kent Is and Queen's town to Centreville.

VIRGINIA.

From Dunkirk to New Kent court house

From Front Royal to Waynesborough.

The post road from Stannardsville, in Orange county, to Port Republican, in Rockingham, is declared to be altered so as to pass over the South Mountain at Brown's turnpike on the same.

From Paris in Fauquier county to Gibson's store.

From Staunton, by Pendleton court house, to Beverly.

From Halifax court house to Danville, and from Beverly to Clarksburg.

KENTUCKY.

From Washington, by Flemingsburg, to Mount Sterling.

From Grayson to Butler court house

From Russellville to Isbellville in Christain county.

From Nicholasville by the mouth of Hickman man and Bell's mill to Danville, Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

From Carthage to New Glasgow in Kentucky.

From Hopkinsville in Kentucky, to Clarksville in Tennessee.

From Charlotte, by Beaty's Ford, Lincoln-ton and Morgan, to Wilksborough, and to pass by Mountmorion once every two routes.

From Staatsville to Salisbury.

The mail from Fayetteville to Salisbury, shall go by Rockingham, Wardsborough, Alton and Townsend, to Salisbury, and return by M'Cauley's Store, at Fayetteville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Charlotte, by Beaty's Ford, Lincoln-ton and Morgan, to Wilksborough, and to pass by Mountmorion once every two routes.

From Staatsville to Salisbury.

The mail from Fayetteville to Salisbury, shall go by Rockingham, Wardsborough, Alton and Townsend, to Salisbury, and return by M'Cauley's Store, at Fayetteville.

GEORGIA.

From Savannah to Louisville.

From Milledgeville by Twiggs court house, to Pulaski court house.

From Augusta to Campbelton.

From Louisville to Saundersville.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

From Fort Stoddert, by Amite court house, to Pinekneyville.

From Natchez, by Wilkinson court house, to Lake Ponchartrain.

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ordnance to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shells and shot, procured for the use of the army of the U. S. States; and to direct the construction of all carriages, and every apparatus for ordnance, for garrison and field service, and all ammunition wagons, pontoons and travelling orges; also, the direction of the laboratories, the inspection and proving the public powder, and the preparing all kinds of ammunition for garrison and field service; and shall, half yearly, examine all ordnance, carriages, ammunition and apparatus, in the respective fortresses, magazines and arsenals, and cause the same to be preserved and kept in good order.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall execute all orders issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, in conveying all ordnance, ammunition and apparatus, to the respective armiers, garrisons, magazines and arsenals; and in time of war he shall execute all orders of any general officer, commanding in any army or garrison, for the supply of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, pontoons, forges, furnaces and apparatus, for garrison, field or siege service, and forward the same without delay and in good condition.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall half yearly transmit to the Department of War a correct return of all ordnance, ammunition, military stores and effects, in the respective garrisons, arsenals, magazines, posts, and camps, with a statement of their order, quality and condition; and also what may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of each and every article in the ordnance department, and shall, in all things, faithfully and without delay execute the orders of the Secretary for the Department of War touching the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents of military stores, keepers of magazines and arsenals, shall, half yearly, make correct returns to the commissary-general of ordnance of all military stores that they respectively have in charge; and that the assistant-commissary-general of ordnance, the deputy commissaries and assistant deputies shall faithfully, and without delay, execute all orders that shall be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, the commanding general, in time of war of any corps, camp or garrison, or of the commissary-general of ordnance, in their respective departments, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall make a correct report of the artificers and laborers from time to time employed by him, and transmit the same to the adjutant-general.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expense that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1811.

I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce.

I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month and arrived at Paris the 19th.

The Emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne, and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.

The Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days only, when he was to follow the Emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the Duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible and with as little ceremony.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering credentials. I expressed my regret at the Emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate and by the approaching session of Congress, as well as by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the expositions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the U. S.

He said the Emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The Duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the Emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important: that he should lay them before the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the Emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

(No. 2.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, OCT. 29, 1811.

The Emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected. Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the Emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the minister of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any propositions on the great objects my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first dispatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the minister, therefore, has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the Emperor will be here about the 10th of Nov. and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by Capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russel and return to Cherbourg for my dispatches for you.

(No. 3.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, NOV. 21, 1811.

On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

My intention was, if possible, to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.

Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt, through other channels, that they are discussing in the Emperor's councils of commerce and of state the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer, of some sort, before many days.

(Inclosed in No. 3.)
MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Duke of Bassano,

PARIS, NOV. 10, 1811.

For all these considerations and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his Majesty the Emperor and King should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 21st of November, in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the United States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of G. Britain and her dependencies, should as far as circumstances will allow be compensated by free access to those of the continent of Europe, and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish.

Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out. First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart there with for their country. This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations.

Second, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention.

Third, a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States, on principles of reciprocity both with re-

spect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, colonies, territories and dependencies."

"One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect: our honor, as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end."

"I beg your Excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedy an answer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the result of these propositions; and it has happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the Emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."

(No. 4.)
MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF
STATE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Secretary of State.

PARIS, 19TH DECEMBER, 1812.

"Since the date of my last (21st November) I have had many interviews with the minister of Foreign Relations. I have explained several points & urged every argument for as speedy an answer to the

minister of the 10th as its very serious importance would allow.

"He always treats the subject with apparent candor & solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.

"But he says the Emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly & with great attention, that he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove.

"From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and, had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the capt. writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.

"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall despatch the messenger, Mr. Morris, in five or six days at least.

"I send this by a Mr. Odin of Boston by way of England. I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expense to the U. S.

(No. 5.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to
the Secretary of State.

PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.

"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.

"This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the United States, arising from recent injuries, and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of a system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

"Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.

"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.

"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives

of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.

"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and, after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect: "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed: for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates in origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. S. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on a simple certificate, without a special licence."

"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers. The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case."

"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licences, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the U. S. provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce."

"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the U. S. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships.

"He added that the Emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the President, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall do it."

"Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you.

"Should it be the intention of the President that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce, it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

(Inclosed in No. 5.)
TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to
Mr. Barlow.

PARIS, 21 DEC.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be placed at the disposition of their government 25 Americans, whom the town of Dantzig had by mistake comprised in a levy of sailors it had to furnish to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochefort; and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred. The usage is to deliver to the nearest consul those who are claimed by his government. Therefore, the 23 American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochefort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochefort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochefort, there to be put at the disposition of the consul of the U. S. St. Lazare.

I hasten, sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.

Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, JANUARY 4TH, 1812.

SIR—Though Mr. Morris has been gone 35 hours, I send this by the mail to take its chance of reaching Cherbourg before the sailing of the frigate, just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the messenger by the Hornet has reached me. I have scarcely had time to open the packets, but shall lose no time in obeying your instructions as far as I am able, as soon as I find what they are; and I hope not to detain the Hornet after her return from England.

With great respect and attachment,

Your obedient servant,

J. BARLOW.

* Not No. 6 by Mr. Barlow.

TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to
Mr. Barlow.

PARIS, 13TH JAN. 1812.

SIR—You did me the honor to apprise me on the 15th December, that a certain number of Americans, making part of the crews of different vessels captured and carried into our ports, found themselves detained in France as prisoners of war. Evidence taken on their persons, and on board the vessels in which they served, denotes that eight among them have been seized under a neutral flag. Those named Joe Wicker, Judah Swift, Herman Dickenson, served on board the American ship Friendship; Littleton Addison, Williams Banks, Martin Kelly, and Richard Miller, belonged to the American ship Spanish Lady; and John

"I have reason to presume that in a short time, say three or four weeks, the work may be finished and a treaty ready to be submitted to the President. This being a matter of so much importance in itself, so essential, when finished, to have it dispatched as soon as possible, by the safest and swiftest time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, and so improbable that at the time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, but by a public ship, that I have concluded to detain the Hornet."

"Having ventured on this resolution, I am now anxious to impart it to you with the copies above mentioned, as soon as possible, and for this purpose I send the Hornet with this dispatch to England, desiring Mr. Russell to forward it with such expedition and safety as may be in his power, as none can be had at present from this country."

"The affair of the Acastus now terminated will be at least one more proof that the obnoxious decrees are in good faith annulled."

"The ship Acastus, Captain Cotté, loaded with tobacco, and bound from Norfolk to Tönningen, was boarded by an English frigate, and afterwards taken by a French privateer, and brought into Fécamp, for the fact of having been thus boarded. As soon as the Emperor was informed of this by my letter of the 2d December to the Duke of Bassano, he ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to its owner, all which I had the honor to state to you, and I now state it to Mr. Russell."

No. 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, February 8th, 1812.

"Having an opportunity to send to London, which can't be entirely relied on for safety, I shall do little more than send you a copy of my last dispatch."

"Since its date I have had several conversations with the Minister of Foreign Relations relative to the progress of the treaty. He is at work upon it, and probably in good earnest; but the discussions with Russia, and the other affairs of this continent, give him and the Emperor so much occupation, that I cannot count upon their getting on very fast with ours."

"But he endeavors to assure me that it shall not suffer much delay, and that most of the essential points that I insist upon will be agreed to. These declarations, however, are not sufficiently precise to be relied on."

"The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 1st of February, and may be expected back in a very few days."

No. 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

March 3d, 1812.

"The Hornet returned to Cherbourg, the second time, about the 13th of February, where she yet remains, and where I am under the painful necessity of detaining her still longer, or of sending her home without the treaty. The alternative is disagreeable, but I do not hesitate, under all circumstances, to detain her—it is in the hope that we shall bring the affair to a conclusion in time for her to arrive with the treaty before Congress will adjourn."

"Be assured that I spare no pains and omit no argument in urging forward this business. Mr. Russell has written me again for additional proof of the removal of the decrees—I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of my answer to him of yesterday, which I shall send by the same ship that takes this dispatch, (the Neptune, of New-York.) The captain, (Hopkins) has promised to pass the messenger, Mr. Frear, of South Carolina, on shore in England, without expense to the government."

(Inclosed in No. 8.)

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

2d March, 1812.

It seems from a variety of documents that I have seen, and among others the decision of Sir William Scott in the case of the ship Fox, that the British government requires more proof of the effectual revocation, by the French government, of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. Though it is not easy to perceive what purpose such additional proof is to answer, either for obtaining justice or for shewing why it is refused, yet I herewith send you a few cases in addition to what have already been furnished.

Among these, I believe you will find such as will touch every point that was contemplated in those decrees, to prove them all to have been removed. If not, and still further proof after this should be deemed necessary, I can doubtless furnish it; for the subject is not exhausted, though your patience may be.

1st. The schooner Fly, Adams, of and from New York, loaded with cotton, sugar and coffee, bound to St. Petersburg, taken by an English cruiser and carried into Cowes, thence released, came into Havre, declared the facts as above, entered, sold her cargo, re-loaded with French goods, and departed without molestation.

2d. The ship Ann Maria, of and from New York, D. Campbell master, bound to a port in France, loaded with pot-ash, cotton, staves, put into Falmouth, then came to Morlaix, entered, sold, bought, re-loaded, and departed as above.

3d. The ship Neptune, Hopkins, bound from London to Charleston in ballast, taken, brought into Dieppe, restored by a decree of the Emperor, and departed again in ballast.

4th. Ship Marquis de Soubresouls, with indigo, fish, cotton, bound to Civita Vecchia, boarded by British frigate, arrived at her port, declared the fact, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for the United States.

5th. Ship Phœbe, from Boston to Civita Vecchia, colonial produce, boarded as above, arrived, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for departure.

6th. Ship Recovery, of Boston, with pepper, boarded, arrived, entered, and treated as above, at the same place; now selling her cargo.

7th. The Brig Star, bound to Naples, with colonial produce, taken and carried into Toulon, for having touched at Gibraltar, under pretence of violation of the decrees, and restored by the Emperor, on the express ground that the decrees no longer existed, as applicable to the United States.

It would be wrong to alledge that any of these vessels were protected by special licences—in the first place, only three of the seven had licences; those were the Fly, the Phœbe, and the Recovery. Secondly, it is well known that licences are not and never were given as protections against the effects of those decrees. The object of the licences given to vessels of the U. States is distinctly defined to be merely to guard against false papers, and to prove the regularity of the voyage. They are used only for colonial produce, and not at all for the produce of the U. States, and we see in every instance, that a vessel loaded wholly with the produce of the U. States, or in ballast, is respected by the government here. At least I know it has been so, in every instance, since my arrival in September last; and there have been, I doubt not, 30 or 40 such vessels in France within that period. But a vessel loaded with colonial produce and sailing without a licence, would be certainly confiscated, whether she had violated the supposed decrees or not. Indeed, the regulation about licences is

not a maritime regulation, and it has nothing to do with neutral rights. It is, strictly speaking, a relaxation of the French navigation act, in favor of such particular persons as obtain them, to enable such person to bring goods of an origin foreign to the United States into France.

It is the same as if a vessel of the U. States should, by a special relaxation of the English navigation act, obtain a licence to bring Brazil sugars or French wines into England. Such a licence would surely not be considered as a breach, on the part of England, of our neutral rights, neither would it be a breach of such rights to confiscate our vessels carrying such articles into England without a licence. The violation of the navigation law, either of France or England, is not a neutral right, and therefore the punishment of such violation is not a breach of neutral right.

I have taken the liberty to be thus particular on this head, because in several instances, during the discussions with the ministers of the British government, I have seen a disposition in them to confound with the French maritime decrees not only this affair of special licences, but several regulations merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no relation to neutral rights, or to the decrees in question.

I will terminate this statement by repeating the solemn declaration that I made to you in my letter to you of the 30th Jan. (and there is no impropriety in the repetition, since a greater length of time has given a wider scope to the declaration,) that since my arrival in September last, there has not been a single instance of the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, and that I have not heard of their having been so applied, since the first of November, 1810, though many instances have occurred within that period, in which they must have been so applied, had they been in vigor.

It is difficult to conceive, probably impossible to procure, and certainly insulting to require, a mass of evidence more positive than this, or more conclusive to every unprejudiced mind. (Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State

PARIS, MARCH 15, 1812.

"I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days, though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was now finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with the U. States till it should be completed. And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation, that he will have it in his power to keep his promise."

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, MARCH 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the Moniteur has come out with the Senatus Consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This despatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the United States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees.

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall lay that question to rest. Its importance is surely sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

"The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods, contracted for before the non-importation law went into operation.

"I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and gave such clear and decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied. If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion.

"In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they now shew a disposition to revise the judgments. The Betsy, the Floughboy, and the Ant, are ordered for revision. The Bellisarius is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have to enclose respecting that case."

NOTE. Mr. Barlow's of the 15th and 16th of March, are both marked No. 9, by him.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Inclosed in No. 9, of the 16th March.]

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated the 6th of Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I understand that the brig Bellisarius, of New-York, Capt. Lockwood, and her cargo is about to be confiscated, after report made to his Majesty, because this vessel and her cargo are liable to the decree of Milan, of the 17th December, 1807.

As I know positively that this American vessel left New-York the 17th of June 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, laden with *permitted articles*, the produce of the soil of the United States, I am unable to account for this decision, without attributing it to an error of date committed in the report, in which it is possible that the year 1810, has been taken for the year 1811.

I take the liberty, therefore, to submit this remark to your excellency, well persuaded, if there has been an error in the report, the justice of his Majesty will order a revision of the affair.

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12, 1812.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, has the honor to transmit, here enclosed, to his excellency the Duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protests of Thomas Holden, master of the American brig Dolly, of N. York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship Telegraph, of N. York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal Majesty's ships, the Medusa, capt. Raoul, and the Nymph, capt. Plassav, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents of which the U. S. have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliations be justified? Will it be alledged that the destruction of these vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the

enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of these frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have laid their course south, when they intended to go north. They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigates entered, that the twenty boxes of spicery, and other articles taken from the Telegraph, were smuggled on shore, and it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equipage of the Medusa.

This is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and vendors of the property of unoffending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live in peace, ought never to go unpunished, and surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majesty in such point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Holden and Bayard, and the owners of the ships and cargoes, for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge the dignity and signalize the justice of his government by punishing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The valuation of the Dolly and her cargo, and of the Telegraph and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining these valuations has retarded for some weeks the presentation of this letter; and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give an early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c. (Signed) J. BARLOW.

[Enclosed in No. 9, of 16th March.]

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 15th March, 1812.

Sir—I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship Belisarius was terminated, and that I had advised the Minister of Commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership (*le pour compte*) of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision to which this point of the cargo might be liable had at first extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the Emperor, who likes to carry into the examination of all the affairs on which you address me friendly dispositions, has ordered that the different questions which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership (*le pour compte*) is proven, will be given up to the proprietors; and as to the other articles of the cargo, which are not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to the ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Mr. Barlow's last letter to Mr. Monroe by the Hornet, was published last week.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 16, 1812.

A DECLARATION OF WAR

May be expected by the next mail or sooner. On the 1st inst. the President communicated to Congress a confidential message—its contents had not fully transpired on the 6th, (the date of our latest paper,) but we suppose it contained a proposal to declare war against the House, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The President of the United States, yesterday communicated to Congress two letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, which have passed within the last week. Of these documents we have not

been able to obtain the perusal; but we

learn that they embrace, on the part of the British minister, an amplification of the principles contained in the "Declaration" published in our last, and on the part of the Secretary a nervous exposition

of their real character, and incompatibility with our rights and the law of nations.

These documents we will endeavor to publish in our next.

We learn that the venerable John Langdon has declined the honor of the support tendered to him by the Republican Party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, for reasons stated in a letter from him to the General committee, and which we will endeavor to obtain for publication in our next.

Most of the absent Members of Congress have returned to their seats. Three Members only of the Senate are yet absent, and not more than ten or twelve of the House of Representatives.

The old patriot and soldier, Isaac Shelby, who was the first governor of Kentucky, and who fought the British and Indians during the revolution, is again mentioned in the Kentucky papers as a candidate for the office of Governor of that state at the next election, in the room of the venerable, patriotic, long tried and faithful republican, Charles Scott, whose age requires that he should retire from the bustle and turmoil of public life.—*Del. Watch.*

New York Legislature.—In the Assembly there are 60 federalists and 51 democratic republicans. The Senate consists of 24 members, of which the democratic majority is 16. There will be a republican majority of 7 in joint ballot.

The Senate of Massachusetts consists of 29 republicans and 11 federalists. The whole number of representatives is about 700!

For Sale,

A STRONG VIRGINIA MADE

WAGON,

IN good repair.—Also three young MULES well broken to gears. For further particulars, apply to Edwd. Church, Stroud's road, two and a half miles from town, opposite A. Price's brick house.

25

cite much interest. Col. Slaughter and Col. Shelby, we consider fairly and fully before the people as candidates—the first having declared his intentions to offer many years ago—and the latter, after being solicited by his fellow-citizens in every part of the state to serve them again, has consented to do so. We have several communications, on this subject, some of which we shall publish.—Although decided in favour of the election of Col. Shelby—we shall notwithstanding endeavour to do ample justice to Col. Slaughter and his friends.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-1f

March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER, FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, BY

J. P. SCHATZELL,

Stone house, Corner of Main and Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLINE. 5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Manufacturing of Tobacco;

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

We wish to inform Merchants and Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and

the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his tables shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their partners.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Blacksmiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWING'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811. 2-1f

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK HOUSE, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Strand's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given.

Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-1f

March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends to co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

In all its branches, if liberally encouraged, in place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-1f

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATED in the Indian territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, March 18, 1812.

J. P. Schatzell,

At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington,

HAS YET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky, and if desired, produce or Hempen manufactures will be taken in part pay: they consist of the following articles, viz:

Broad & Forest Cloths 9-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th assor-

ted,

black and all color-

Milled Cassimere and Cambric do.

Woollen Cords, Cashmere and Chintz

Toilnett, Waistcoat, Shawls,

ing,

Flushed and pulicat

Cotton Cassimere and Handkerchiefs.

Grandrelles, An assortment of

Brown Hollands, Gingham, Cotton and

Men's & Women's Cot,

Thread, Laces, and

Worsted, Silk, Edgings,

and Angora Hose, Sewing Silks & Twists,

Picnic Sleeves, Gloves, Needles and Pins,

Mits, White and all colour-

Black Sattins, Modes, and Cotton Wire

& colored Sarsnits, Thread,

Fashionable twilled Tapes assorted,

Silk for Ladies dres 9-8th and 4-4th Irish

scs, Linens,

Men's Florentine, India Muslins, Checks

Barcelona, black, white and Romall Hand-

and colored Handkerchiefs,

Keypieces, Imperial & Young Hy-

Dimities, Calicoes and son Teas,

Chintz's, Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Furnitures, Gingham, quarter Casks choice

& Cotton Shirtings, Wine,

4-4th and 6-4th Cam.—Also some English Sad-

bricks and Fancy drery.

Muslins,

And he expects to receive in a few days, a

small parcel of BUENOS AIRES HIDES.

This is for the information of Tanners.

3-1f Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the

state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River,

opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch

of the Tennessee, including a remarkable

large Spring, known by the name of

FIVESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE

PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on

the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.

For terms and further particulars, application

to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, &

ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly

the property of William Thomson. Application

to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor

The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part

trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke.

The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-1f January 17th, 1812.

SPORTSMEN.

A SWEEPSTAKE race will be run over the Nashville turf on the first Thursday in November next, the four mile heats, agreeably to the established rules of said turf, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States or its territories, by paying One Thousand Dollars entrance each. The subscription paper will remain open until the 1st day of September next, but not bound to designate their nags until the day preceding the race, at which time the entrance money must be deposited with the printer.

It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given.

Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-1f March 7.

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House Carpenter & Joiner

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